

GEN. WOOD PRAISES CANADA'S SACRIFICE

Startles 125 New Yorkers by
Remarks at Dinner to
Premier Borden.

NATIONS AND DECADENCE

"We Are Not Entirely Dead,"
He Says, "and Can
Take Lesson."

In the course of a short speech extolling Canadian performance in the war, Major-General Leonard Wood, with blunt remarks concerning a nation's duty, rather startled 125 New Yorkers who attended a dinner at the Plaza Hotel last night in honor of Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada; Sir Alexandre Lacoste, former speaker of the Canadian Senate, and their companions in a visit to this city.

"Without discussing the causes of the war," said Gen. Wood, "we can admire the splendid spirit and conduct of Canada and her people, and take unto ourselves—we are not entirely dead—a lesson from her free and splendid performance of duty."

"While suffering and bleeding in this war Canada appreciates the meaning of the words of Ruskin, a lover of peace, who said that while war is very dreadful the conclusion is unavoidable that all great works and deeds have their origin among fighting peoples."

All Nations Must Take Stand.
"When nations decline to declare their position, refuse to take any stand on great questions, refuse to say whether these questions are moral or immoral, then the period of decadence begins, the period of money getting, and it is the beginning of the period of death."

Turning to the Premier, Gen. Wood said: "I believe that out of the war is bound to come a far more vigorous, far more virile, far more moral people."

What he said was generally applauded.

Senator-elect William M. Calder, greeted by the chairman, John A. Stewart, as "Senator," said he was proud of his British ancestry and that the "people across the border are the same kind of folk we are, stand for the same things—we are all Americans."

"We should be leaders in the effort to bring about a democracy of all nations—at least of all English speaking nations—of the world, and to assure perpetual peace."

Premier on U. S. Friendship.
The Canadian Prime Minister spoke of Canadian-United States friendship. He said:

"We in Canada are bound to you by ties which never can be loosened. It is always my great hope that our Dominion and your country, having much the same problems to solve, will form a tie in that great bond of union that should unite the great British Empire and the United States. We are fighting for a common cause, and in the time of stress and danger it comes to us as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land that we have your friendship and sympathy."

"No one is in a position to foretell when peace will come, but no peace shall come until a decisive result is attained and the liberty of the world is assured."

Other speakers were Sir Alexandre Lacoste, H. H. Scammell, secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission, Ottawa, and Guxton Bingham. The model of a statue by Mr. Bingham, which is to be sold for the benefit of Canadian hospitals, was placed back of the guest table.

Notables at the Dinner.
Among the diners were Robert Bacon, William Allen Butler, Job Hedges, A. Barton Hepburn, Percy Moore, Robert C. Morris, Alton B. Parker, Francis Lynde Stetson, Sir Clive Bayley, Consul-General of Great Britain in New York; Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Eaton, Elbert H. Gary and Mrs. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Mrs. Helen Barclay Jenkins, Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman & Co., Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Scheffele, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman & Co., Mr. and Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Stratus, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Edmund Dwight, Charles Stewart Davidson and William A. Gay.

Lady Borden, who expected to come to New York with her husband, was kept in Ottawa by illness.

URGES WORLD TO ECONIMIZE.

International Institute of Agriculture Issues Warning.

Rome, Nov. 18.—Right economy throughout the world in the consumption of food, in view of the deficient crops and the extraordinary requirements of the European armies, is urged by the International Institute of Agriculture, which has made the most extensive report it has issued since the war began. The institute says all nations are confronted with a grave situation.

It is estimated that at least 2,500,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed in the year ending July 31, 1917, and that at the end of this period the world's surplus supplies of wheat will have decreased to 45,000,000 bushels. The report says it is only on account of the fact that last year's harvests were abundant, leaving a balance of 350,000,000 bushels, that there is available sufficient wheat for the year ending with next July.

The world's surplus of five cereals—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn—is placed at 533,000,000 bushels. This includes the unexportable Russian and also the stocks of Rumania and Bulgaria. The surplus of oats is placed at 166,000,000 bushels. A general scarcity of fodder is expected.

The total Russian stocks of wheat now stored which, if military conditions permitted, would be available for export at the next harvest, are estimated at 200,000,000 bushels.

ITALIANS ADVANCE ON CARSO.

Snow and 20 Below Zero Hamper Mountain Fighters.

Rome, via London, Nov. 18.—Italian troops have made advances at some points on the Carso and east of Verona. Austrian attacks were driven back, says the statement from the War Office today. A heavy snowfall and cold weather are hampering operations in the mountain districts. The statement follows:

"On the Carso the artillery was active and the line was advanced at some points. In the region east of Verona the enemy attacked our positions south of San Pietro and Gorizia, but was driven back in disorder under the hail from our artillery and machine guns, leaving many dead. Some prisoners fell into our hands."

"On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by heavy snowfalls. Some of the highest points in the mountain region report temperatures of 20 degrees below zero, Centigrade."

PEACE MOVE STARTED, SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Joint Call From Neutrals to
Belligerents Reported to Be
Forthcoming.

Joint Call From Neutrals to Belligerents Reported to Be Forthcoming.

Berlin, Nov. 17 (via London, Nov. 18).—The movement for peace negotiations, according to reports from "The Swiss Frontier," which were printed by the *Koelnische Zeitung*, is about to assume definite shape in the form of a joint call from various neutral governments to the belligerents asking them to send delegates to a peace conference. The reports assert that several European neutrals are in touch with the negotiations. The United States Government, and that various belligerents have been sounded on the proposition of a conference.

According to the story, the conference would necessarily open its sittings without an armistice being proclaimed, interruption of hostilities coming only after it was established that the negotiations were apt to be crowned with success.

In authoritative official circles here it is stated that no facts are known upon which the *Koelnische Zeitung's* story could be based, while it is considered not impossible that neutral governments may be considering some such step.

BORDEN FOR PEACE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Continued from First Page.

of a new before humanity shall attain to such self-mastery.

Identism the Basis of Peace.
"All conjecture is idle, but to me it is as certain as my own existence that modern civilization must disintegrate and perish if it fails to achieve this ideal. In the work of humanity through all the ages, our point to anything permanent that is not founded on idealism? Let him who aspires to this of any great, far off divine event be of good cheer. The world shall yet say many times to the idealist, 'Galilean, Thou hast conquered.'"

The lesson of self-sacrifice, he said, had inspired and enabled the men and women of Canada.

"I shall always bow with more humble reverence to the womanhood of the world because of what I know of the womanhood of Canada during the war," he added. He also said:

"The men who return to the overseas Dominion after the war will have learned another lesson, which is twofold: First, that the liberty, security and very existence of our empire are dependent upon the safety of the ocean pathways, whether in peace or war; next, that while sea power cannot of itself be the instrument of world domination, it is, nevertheless, the most powerful instrument by which world domination can be effectually resisted."

No Thoughts of Conquest.

He concluded:
"I most solemnly affirm that among us there was absolutely no thought of aggression or attack on any nation. In this spirit of our Dominion exemplified that of the whole empire."

Our resolve is as fixed and unshaken today as at the first, and whatever loss or sacrifice we may still have to bear we will not waver or falter.

Nearly two years ago the First Canadian Division, composed of untold men gathered hurriedly from the ordinary associations of life throughout our country, were put to the supreme test at Ypres. Men never faced more terrible odds or more horrible methods of warfare. They lost heavily but their ground was held, the day was saved and the path to Calais was not opened.

"It was suggested that on the anniversary of that day flags should fly at half-mast throughout our Dominion in memory of our glorious dead. But we have that memory worthy of a true hero. On that revered anniversary never to be forgotten by Canadians, our flag flew at masthead from ocean to ocean in solemn but proud remembrance of those who had fallen and in testimony of the unconquerable spirit which shall animate the Canadian nation to the end."

Mr. Alexandre Lacoste, another type of Canadian, whose French ancestors settled in Canada in 1613, spoke in just as patriotic a vein. He said his son-in-law and grandson were fighting for the British Empire. He believed they would come back; if they did not "it is the will of God."

"In our country it is not thought advisable to speak on subjects of peace," said Mr. Atwater, the last speaker, who described Sir Robert Borden as "the veritable Bayard of Canadian politics."

Charlie White Better.
Charlie White, veteran sporting referee, has been seriously ill at his home, 345 Cherry street, but was reported yesterday by his physician to be much improved. White became ill election night at Democratic headquarters. He will be able to leave home in ten days or so.

INTERMENT MAY COST GERMAN LINE \$1,487,315

Shippers of Gold on Ceclie Entitled to Damages, U. S. Appeal Court Rules.

Boston, Nov. 18.—The action of Capt. Polack of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Ceclie in abandoning a voyage from New York to France and Germany and putting into New Harbor, Me., on the eve of a declaration of war in 1914, entitled the owners of \$8,000,000 worth of gold bullion, which was part of the ship's cargo, to recover damages, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held today.

It was ruled, however, that Charles W. National Jr., of New York, and Maurice Hanssens of Belgium, passengers, were not entitled to damages for the personal inconvenience caused by landing them at New Harbor instead of in France.

The effect of the decision is to refer the case back to the district court for trial, on the basis of the ruling by the Court of Appeals.

The National City Bank of New York, which owned \$3,165,972 of the bullion, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which was sending bullion valued at \$4,842,936 abroad, are the plaintiffs in the suit. The former seeks damages of \$446,528, and the latter \$1,140,857. The Kronprinzessin Ceclie, which is now in this port, has been libelled for these amounts.

The court in its opinion stated that determination of liability rested on the question whether the Kronprinzessin Ceclie's captain acted under restraint by foreign Governments, Judges Dodge and Bingham held that in the absence of any declaration of war when the vessel turned about in mid-ocean, there was no restraint. Judge Putnam, in dissenting, contended that the conditions obtaining at the time were such as to cause restraint and to justify the captain in reversing his course.

First Snow of Season in Paris.
Paris, Nov. 18.—The first snow of the season began falling last night in Paris, and also on some parts of the battle front.

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**The Spirit of an Age-old
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Melody**
IS AN OLD STORY now—
begun three-quarters of a century ago—
A placid valley in old Roumania
shone in a crimson grandeur on that
evening, touched by the setting sun.
Before a fire the gypsies sat. They laughed;
they chattered; they sang—their wild dark
faces, their tawdry tinsel gleaming to the fire.
Slightly apart sat a man. Pale and lean and
ascetic-looking he was—and yet about him
seemed to cling the spirit of some vague,
mysterious romance.
He was the great Franz Liszt—the darling
of European Taste, of Fashion, of Beauty—
come there on a strange quest. Years before
he had heard a gypsy song. For years its
weird and clinging melody had haunted him.
Always had it been in his mind, thrilling
him with its strange beauty. It had drawn
him into that lonely spot, far from the triumph
of courts and palaces. He had come
to sojourn there—to share the gypsies'
thoughts and lives—to learn the secret of
their songs.
A haunting melody
Lower and lower sank the sun turning
the gold to dusk. Still he listened. Out
from the fire's red glow sounded some song
that had within it the mournful wistfulness
of a child—then held a burst of passion vivid
as a flower.
Those gypsies' souls sang there before
that fire—and floated on rhythmic waves
to him who listened transfixed and silent
—in the dark.
That day was born the vision of an immortal
beauty of music, conceived of that
IS MUSIC YOUR INHERITANCE?
And now! What is Liszt's Second Hungarian
Rhapsody to you? Or the Twelfth? Or the Sixth,
or Eighth, or Fourteenth?
Or what indeed are all the immortal compositions
of the masters of music—the choicest art-treasures
that the world contains? Can you hear them when
you like? Can you play them yourself?
If the Piano in your home is the Pianola—the
most modern pianoforte—then music is the "available
art" to you. You know the Second Rhapsody well.
You have experienced the fascination of recreating
this splendid music—you have felt its abandon, its
pathos, its majestic mystery.
Aye, and Beethoven, Chopin, Wagner, Brahms,
Grieg, and Moszkowski are much more than names to
you. You know them and you know their noble
works, as you know your Scott, your Thackeray,
your Dickens and Bulwer.
The Piano for You
But suppose that your piano is not the Pianola?
Can you not realize what you are losing? What
you are denying yourself and your family and per-
haps your children?
Why be satisfied longer with a piano which can
be played only in one way—by hand? Why not ex-
change it for the Pianola—the piano that can be played
in two ways—by hand and by music roll?
For understand this—if you purchase the Pianola
you are securing the finest toned, most perfect piano
you can buy, which can be played by hand just like
any piano. And in addition, you are securing a piano,
which, by means of its Pianola action, everyone can
play with real musical feeling and effect.
But the Pianola has a host of imitators—player-
pianos so-called, with worthy piano names many of
them. Do not think, if you see and hear one of these,
that it is the genuine Pianola. There is a difference
—a vital one—and it has to do wholly with the "art"
of playing, not the merely mechanical striking of notes.
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